



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, August 18, 1853.

WHIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, Lancaster County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. R. MCCLURE, Franklin Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, Clarion Co.

Heart-Rendering Accident.

We are called upon this morning to chronicle a heart-rendering accident, and one too, which should be a lasting caution to all who are employed about machinery; and by which Mr. PETER RUTH, a citizen of Hamilton township, lost his life, on Monday last. He was employed as a hand at the Tannery of Messrs. Keller & Sumney, at Kellersville, and at the time of the accident, was tending the hyde-fur or breaker, and by some mishap became entangled in the machinery and was instantly killed. His breast-bone and ribs were crushed in a most horrible manner. We sympathize deeply with the bereaved family. Mr. R. was about 22 years old.

A call for a Temperance Convention, to be held at the Court-house in this place, on Tuesday next, will be found in another column of to-day's *Jeffersonian*. The Convention will be organized at 10 A. M. Several able speakers will be present.

Potato Rot.

We have been informed that the Potato disease has made its appearance in Coolbaugh township, and also in some portion of Stroud, and from appearances, some pieces will not be worth digging, and the present state of the weather is very much against the prospect of recovery of any fields which already shows symptoms of disease.

We shall feel ourselves under obligations to all who will give us early information of the progress of this disease.

The *Honesdale Democrat* says the rot has made its appearance in most parts of Wayne county, and that the crop will be short and inferior, if it shall escape complete destruction.

Mifflin County.

The Whigs held a public meeting at Lewistown on the 2d inst., and Gen. WM. H. INWIN delivered an able address. Resolutions denouncing President PIERCE for his Abolition and Disunion appointments, and Gov. BIGLER for increasing the State Debt, and pledging a firm support to the Whig State ticket were adopted, attended with the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Mifflin county adhere to their cherished principles, as advocated by the great Orator and Statesman of Kentucky, Henry Clay, as well as other distinguished patriots who have held duty to their country superior to personal ambition. Among these principles we recognize:

- A Tariff, having just regard to the Labor, Industry, and Manufacturers of our own country in preference to all others;
- A distribution of the Proceeds arising from the sale of the Public Lands among all the States;
- The Right of Petition.

(From the N. O. Bayou, Aug. 6.)

The Epidemic—Deaths and Intermittents—Remarks.

The following is a table of the interments for the week ending at 6 A. M., Friday the 5th inst., as furnished by the Secretary of the board of Health. The reports are made up to 6 A. M., each day.

Total. Yellow Fever.		
Saturday, July 30,	154	126
Sunday, " 31,	157	137
Monday, Aug. 1,	142	106
Tuesday, " 2,	135	105
Wednesday, " 3,	146	123
Thursday, " 4,	166	143
Friday, " 5,	150	125
Total,	1050	879

The total interments for the week ending at 6 A. M., on Friday, the 29th ult., (the week previous to the above) were 726, of which 566 were of Yellow Fever.

The interments of the two weeks, compared, present the following table:

Week ending 6 A. M. on—		
Total Interments. Yellow Fever.		
Friday, Aug. 5,	1050	879
Friday, July 29,	726	566

Showing an increase for the week ending yesterday of 324, total interments, and 313 interments of yellow fever over the week ending the 29th ult.

A Woman's Rights Convention is to be held in New York city, in September next.

An immense crop of wheat and corn, it is said, will be produced in Illinois this year.

The real property of the city and County of New York is estimated at \$600,000,000.

Illustrated News.

In consequence of the increased space required for the Crystal Palace Illustrations, the *Illustrated News* will hereafter be published permanently the full size of 16 pages. A magnificent presentation plate, the largest engraving ever issued in America, will be published in a few weeks and sent gratuitously to all subscribers. We confess we cannot see the justice of the opposition which has been raised to the *News*. If Beach & Barnum publish a paper worthy of support—honorable to the craft—let it be patronized, we say, whether the proprietors be rich or poor. Some editors talk as if Gleason, of the "Pictorial Companion," had an exclusive right to this field of literature and art; and that all others are poachers upon his premises! Such a principle would arrest all progress of improvements in this business. It would have broken down Dr. Franklin in the very outset of his career as a publisher—for there was already one paper in the State when his was commenced!—The *News* is \$3 a year.

Number of Railroad Accidents.

With the Killed and Wounded, during each Month of the Present Year

Months.	No. of accidents.	Killed	Wounded
January,	12	26	40
February,	6	6	11
March,	14	24	62
April,	4	25	54
May,	8	54	49
June,	5	6	19
July,	11	8	22
August,	5	26	76

Total Aug. 12th 65 176 333

Sixty-five casualties, a hundred and seventy-six deaths, and three hundred and thirty-three persons injured! There is a total which should put our civilization to the blush.—N. Y. Herald.

Who will be our Judge?

We are accosted with the above interrogation many times each day, by persons of all parties, and they are compelled to leave us no wiser from our answer. As a matter of course we know nothing of the result of the judicial contest, and very little of the prospects of any candidate. In this county the matter is seldom mentioned, and from that fact we must conclude there is but little interest taken in the issue between rival candidates; while in the remaining counties of the District there are unmistakable signs of a more zealous contest.

However little we are free to acknowledge, we know of the prospects and doings of any candidate, we are not willing to say we have no choice in the selection. We have a decided choice, and that is for him who can reach the Bench, free from political blemish, and unsurrounded by "friends to reward or enemies to punish." We are therefore opposed to any candidate who is unable to secure his nomination and election without mingling in a personal and bitter political canvass; for, however pure may be his motives as a Judge, there is something in the nature of the inner man, that allows him to imbibe prejudices, which will work injustice, unperceived by the oppressor, though not unaided by the oppressed. It is a wise and well settled maxim, that a Judge, whose opinions and decisions in court, are supposed to be tinged by his political considerations and prejudices, is pronounced unfit to hold a seat upon the bench. The deep feelings that politics excite in the human breast, are experienced by too many to be denied. The ties of blood, church, marriage, and business, are all too weak to rule the strong preferences of a politician. They may modify his actions, but seldom separate him from his political friends.

Some may say this is a novel position for a democrat to take in a never failing democratic district, but it is none the less the only one that should be taken by the Press. The best, and we sometimes think the only argument ever produced against the elective judiciary, was that it induced candidates to seize upon local political prejudices, to secure their election, and thereby carry with them upon the Bench those biased feelings towards persons and localities, that must warp their judgement and make their judicial acts obnoxious and oppressive. Hence it is that every preventive should be regarded in the selections of our Judges, and when it is impossible to find a neutral politician qualified for that high trust, we should be sure to discriminate between an honorable party man and a managing political demagogue. To carry this point a little further, we will say, that any lawyer whose popularity as a gentleman, and a scholar, is insufficient to procure him an election, without a resort to low management and personal electioneering, should be considered unworthy of that office, and consequently a proper subject for an effectual opposition. We are strongly inclined to that belief, and if we do not mistake the general feeling in this county, there are many others on the same platform.

There is no officer in the government who has so direct and unchecked a power over the property, liberty and life of his constituents, as that of a President Judge. If his heart is against a party in Court, his power to crush him is equal to his desires. He can wield the sceptre of his office for ten long years, and his victims may pray to God for redress, for in most cases there is no other superior to repair the wrong. The lengthy tenure of a Judge, and the almost unlimited power reposed in his hands, should induce the utmost scrutiny of the heart and of the abilities, before any candidate is pronounced worthy of the Bench. We trust the good citizens, not only of this county, but of every county in the district, will move with proper care in the primary elections, and by no act of theirs, nor from any professions of candidates, be committed in behalf of an unworthy and unqualified aspirant.

The Public Debt.

We hope every one of our readers will give the following article an attentive perusal. It is copied from the regular organ of the democracy of Westmoreland county—second only to Berks in the strength and steadiness of her democratic majorities. As will be seen from a perusal, it is written and published with a view of producing a reform for the sake of preserving the ascendancy of the party in our State; but the facts it contains are not the less important to every tax-payer, without reference to his political predilections. In fact, it is time party was laid aside in the contemplation of the condition to which our finances have been brought by mismanagement, extravagance, and frauds, on the part of the public agents. It will be observed, too, that the writer is candid enough to admit, what the Locofoco organs generally have the hardihood to deny in the face of irrefragable facts, that the democratic party are responsible for the condition of our finances. Of the \$2,000,000 of public debt under which our State Government and our tax-payers now groan, only \$400,000 of it was contracted under Whig rule; and this comparatively paltry sum was borrowed under Governor Johnston's administration, for the improvement of the Columbia Railroad in such a way as to effect an immense annual saving to the State.

Under the latter part of the Administration of "Honest Frank Shunk," who, we believe, deserved the appellation conferred by his friends, the rapid increase of the State Debt was arrested; and the credit of the Commonwealth began to be restored. His successor, Gov. JOHNSTON, devoted his superior abilities and energy to the same purpose, and actually reduced the debt about three-fourths of a million of dollars, through the operation of his much abused "Sinking Fund;" and if his policy had been continued, and anything like co-operation on the part of other branches of the government extended to its aid, we might now spread the gratifying intelligence that the Debt is fast vanishing and must eventually be extinguished. But opposition to Whig policy was made a "democratic measure" and must be carried out. And it has been carried out, with a vengeance. We hope the people will get their full satisfaction of it. According to the Locofoco authority we copy below, the State Debt has now reached the enormous sum of \$42,000,000. When Gov. Johnston went out of office, let it be remembered, it was only a very small fraction over \$4,000,000. Thus it will be perceived that one of the most prominent fruits of Gov. Bigler's Administration will be an increase of \$2,000,000 of the permanent debt of the State.

Where, how, and by what means, the reader may ask, has this occurred? We point, for answer, to the frauds, corruption, and favoritism on the public works. The remedy lies in an entire change in the policy of the government, and in a sale of the Public Works. Without these, all hope is delusive; and with them, deliverance from the desolating evil may be speedy and certain.

But read the following; and remember that it is "democratic" in its origin and purpose:

From the Westmoreland Argus and Republican.

Gov. Bigler and the State Debt.

Mr. Editor:—The financial affairs of our State have now reached a crisis which demands the serious attention of the people of Pennsylvania. The construction of public works involved the State in a heavy debt. The hope has long since been abandoned that the revenue derived from the works would pay even the interest on the money invested; and although the necessity of eventually paying off the principal by direct taxation has been applied, and the debt has gone on increasing until it now amounts to over forty millions of dollars. It advanced in adverse times; when the whole business of the country was prostrated; and when every branch of industry is flourishing, when the gold of California is pouring by the ship load into the country, in the midst of a general prosperity, heretofore unequalled in the western world, the State debt is still increasing, and the old Keystone keeps plunging deeper and deeper into debt and difficulties. Business men who became involved during previous years, taking advantage of the general prosperity are extricating themselves from their former liabilities. In other States, old bonds are being cancelled and paid off, and Pennsylvania alone affords the melancholy exception of a great State, whose financial embarrassments are yearly growing worse and worse.

Possessing natural advantages unequalled in any land on the face of the earth, a healthy climate—a fertile soil—abundance of pure water—immense deposits of limestone—building stone—iron ore—bituminous and anthracite coal—vast forests of timber—numerous navigable streams—occupying a commanding position—bordering upon the great lakes—the inland seas of America, placed at the head of navigation of the valley of the Mississippi, her seaboard receiving the commerce of Europe and Asia, inhabited by a population unsurpassed for industry, energy and enterprise, why is it that Pennsylvania, wearing the fetters of the money lender, continues in hopeless bondage? The honor of her citizens has already been assailed, and on the first pressure in the money market, notwithstanding all their sacrifices, Pennsylvanians may again be stigmatized throughout the world as repudiators and bankrupts. The amount of taxes raised in this State for the last twenty years has been enormous, and if mismanagement and mal-administration continues as heretofore, it will be impossible to estimate the burdens that twenty years hence will be imposed upon our citizens. Patiently and without a murmur have the annual stipends been paid, long and anxiously have our honest farmers looked for some diminution of the State debt, for some streak of light, however faint, on the dark horizon.

But they have looked in vain—the clouds have grown darker and more gloomy—and while our farmers are now paying a larger tax than is paid in some of the European States, and although the amount paid by many of them yearly, would purchase a small farm in the west, yet they would cheerfully make any additional efforts if they could but see any prospect of the final extinguishment of the State debt.

In Europe there is a class of politicians who advocate a national debt as a national blessing. No avowed specimens of this class have yet appeared in America, but they will show themselves in due time. When an individual becomes involved he is at the mercy of his creditors; when a State is financially embarrassed its finances and credit are controlled by money men and corporations. Unfortunately it is that nation whose destinies are in the hands of brokers, and whose legislation is controlled by such influence! A great public debt should be the dread and terror of a free people. They can defend themselves from enemies without and traitors within, but taxation will break down the energies and destroy and subdue the noblest people on the face of the earth.

It must be admitted that the administration of Governor Bigler has proved a failure. The ship of the State is still drifting before the same unpropitious gales as formerly; he has not proved himself "the pilot to weather the storm." From every indication the State debt will be increased from three to five millions of dollars during his term; a mammoth appropriation bill of over five millions of dollars passed the last Legislature, and received the Executive sanction. A diminution of the State debt was the platform on which Gov. Bigler stood before his election. Hundreds of Westmoreland farmers heard his financial views, and hearing they had faith in him. They have been deceived. If a man deceives us once, it is his fault; if twice, it is our own. To the farmers of Westmoreland county the State debt is now the GREAT QUESTION. They have no faith in the Democratic professions of any Governor whose recommendations and acquiescences cause an increase of the State debt in time of peace.

In 1837, by a report of the State Treasurer the public debt of Pennsylvania was \$24,731,243.

The State then held the following public property, viz:

Bank Stock,	\$2,108,700
Turnpike and Bridge Stock,	2,597,098
Navigation Stock,	410,000
Balance in the Treasury 1st May 1837,	1,904,209
Estimated amount of money due on public lands,	1,000,000
	8,020,007

Of these resources at least one half were equivalent to cash. The State Debt may be estimated in 1837 at no greater sum than \$21,000,000. In 1853, the debt is near \$42,000,000. Has the debt increased because less taxes are paid? Previous to 1840 the amount of State taxes collected from this county was very small. 1842, 1843 and 1844, Westmoreland county State tax duplicates amounted \$31,400.

In 1851, '52 and '53, the State tax duplicates in the same county, amounted to over \$78,000—125 per cent. since 1844—a corresponding increase has taken place in other counties. Thus taxation increases, and the public debt, instead of being in part liquidated, grows larger. Even the selling the good dividend-paying stocks the Commonwealth held, only afforded a temporary relief. The tide delayed for a moment burst onward with the greater rapidity, and although the State has disposed of the resources she held in 1837, and immense sums have since then been levied from the people, yet what great necessary enduring public improvement has been constructed since 1837? What have we to show for our vast expenditures? In all quarters is distrust, dissatisfaction and want of confidence. The present Canal Board sustains to the letter the reputation of that body—a reputation unequalled until the late developments of the doings of New York Aldermen. A public informer in Ireland enjoys about the same degree of confidence that a Canal Commissioner (with few humble exceptions) does in Pennsylvania. Fraud, corruption and speculation have become interwoven with their movements and the late robbery of the laborers on the Portage, accidentally exposed and to be quieted down by pretended investigations, is but a slight glimpse behind the curtain.

Had Gov. Bigler proved true to his pledges, had he stood up nobly and manfully in defence of the interests of the people, and by virtue of his high position directed public attention to the frauds and speculations on the public works; had he been as true to the tax payers, as he has been to the interests of certain Philadelphia Banks; had he showed more consistency in his exercise of the veto power, and above all had he given by his veto a death blow to that Bill of abominations, the appropriation Bill of the last Session, and thus prevented an increase of the State Debt during his term, he would have been more deserving of the praises bestowed upon him by the worshippers of the Powers that be. His patriotism, Statesmanship and integrity, so highly vaunted, would have been much more readily discerned.

The Democratic party is responsible for the administration of affairs in Pennsylvania. Let the party do its duty. It owes nothing to any man. Let it select a candidate who is unconnected in every shape and form with the plunderers who have preyed for years on the Treasury—one who fears them not but detests them, a candidate who is under no pledge, promises or obligation to any section or faction of the party—who will throw the Executive influence against the present organized system of corruption and profligacy, and who above all other considerations will be ready and willing at all times to veto any and every bill the ob-

ject or tendency of which will be to increase the State Debt of Pennsylvania.

With such a man we can enter the contest with a clear conscience and confident of victory. The principles of the Democratic party are deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people of this State. Firmness, integrity and good faith on the part of our standard bearers will strengthen that attachment. A TAX PAYER.

More Wholesale Murder.

At half past four o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, 9th inst., the 2 o'clock P. M. train from New York, while coming round a curve, at or near Old bridge, on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, came into a terrible head and head collision, whereby some four or five persons were instantly killed, and a large number wounded, some of them, it is feared, fatally. Horse expresses were immediately sent to the two nearest stations where aid could be procured, and locomotives and cars were immediately dispatched to the terrible scene. The scene is described as baffling all description, but the absence of all screaming and unnecessary noise was most remarkable.

It is said that the cause of the accident was that one or both of the trains were out of time, and making for some station at which to turn out and let the other pass.

The engineers were seen to jump off their respective engines immediately before the collision. The name of the Philadelphia engineer, is said to be Isaac Davis, neither of them were injured.

The two locomotives were rendered useless, and now lie amid the wreck, jammed close to each other. Both of the engines are said to be now having been on the road but a few weeks.

The collision was so forcible that it tore up the track for a considerable distance. The locomotive of the N. Y. train was badly broken. The first and second passenger cars of that train were driven into each other, and broken so much that the opposite ends of the two cars were driven within seven feet of each other. All the dead were in this crushed car. The passengers in the car which had thus slid into the other, could not be taken out but by removing the side of the car. One man, in the N. Y. train, had a splinter run under the leg of his pantloons, tearing them open to the thigh, but received no injury. A man who sat next to him was instantly killed. Another gentleman states that he was asleep at the time of the accident, found himself thrown among a mass of splinters, and crawled out under the bottom of the car.

D. H. Durkin, Esq., of N. York, was on the train, accompanied by his wife, three children and a white woman as nurse, all of whom were caught under the two cars which lapped on each other.—Mr. Durkin was slightly bruised; his lady was more severely hurt, and the two older children severely bruised, while the nurse and younger child, about two years old, were instantly killed.

An unknown woman, apparently Irish, was sitting in the same seat with Durkin's nurse and child, and was instantly killed.

A German, name unknown, was also killed on the same. He appeared about 50 years of age, and had in his pocket a gold watch and some money, which were taken charge of by the Agent of Ludlum & Co.'s Express.

In addition to these, about 20 persons were more or less seriously injured. A bucket of water was wanted for the wounded, and one of the engineers, who was throwing water on the engine fire, was requested to give it for this purpose, but he churlishly refused. This so exasperated the passengers that they were almost ready to lynch him. The people of the neighborhood and the uninjured passengers were most attentive to the wants of the wounded.

The disabled cars on the train from New York were piled on top of each other. Those on the other train had their floors torn out, and the seats entirely racked to pieces by the hind wheels and trucks becoming loose and flying against the floors. There were many very narrow escapes of life, among which was that of Chas. T. Fuller, of Baltimore, who fell through the floor on the track and escaped without injury.

The indignation of the passengers was unbounded. A meeting was called on the spot and resolutions denouncing the Company and its officers as guilty of the most reckless carelessness, adopted.

The Engineers and Conductors were immediately arrested, and will be held to answer the result of the Coroner's inquest. The name of the New York Conductor is Mascheruss; that of the Philadelphia train is Graham.

ANOTHER.—The Boston Express train over the N. Y. & N. Haven R. R. ran against a rock which had fallen upon the track, on Tuesday night throwing the engine off the track, and killing the engineer. The tender was thrown ten feet over the engine, and the fireman was thrown a still greater distance. The rock was carried some twenty rods from the place where it fell.

Still Another.

PROVIDENCE, August 12.—This morning a collision took place on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, near the Boston junction, between the regular train, which left this city at 7 1/2 A. M. and an excursion train, coming from Umbridge, which left there at 6 20, whereby some 16 persons were instantly killed, and about 25 wounded—some very badly.

A young boy of Marietta, about four years of age, we are informed by a gentleman of that place, who had been in the habit for some time past of procuring bread from his grandmother, to feed his "long-tailed monkey," was recently discovered petting a snake, holding its head in one hand, and dropping crumbs of bread into its mouth. Of course his pet was destroyed; but he alleges that he has "another long-tailed monkey which they shant find out."

Mr. Geiger, of this place, a few days since, fired five successive shots at a target two hundred and sixty yards distance, and the aggregate length of the five shots from the centre, was but three inches, string measure. This, if true, is an extraordinary feat at marksmanship, and we doubt whether it can be beaten in this section of the country. Mr. G. used a rifle of his own manufacture.—Bradford Reporter.

Two living Giraffes were brought from Bremen by the steamer Washington, which arrived at N. Y. last week. It is said that we have had no Giraffes in this country since the two, imported at an expense of \$40,000, about seventeen years ago, died off so suddenly. The two now here, have been brought from Egypt by a Mr. Hartman, and have cost him only \$25,000. One is seventeen feet high, and the other fifteen. Both are very beautiful.

An Irishman named O'Donohue, was tried last week, at Homer, Cortlandt Co., N. Y. for the murder of a family by the name of Kinney. The jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the prisoner being asked if he had anything to say, deliberately placed his hands behind him and said that "there might be many things said but it's no use." The Judge then pronounced sentence, that Patrick O'Donohue be hung on Friday Sept. 2, between the hours of 10 and 2. Patrick immediately replied to the Judge, "And be Jasus, I hope you'll not live to see the day."

MARRIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 11th inst., by Daniel Jayne, Esq. Mr. Leonard Labar, Jr. and Miss Margaret Vansickle, both of Stroudsburg.

In Centerville, Upper Mt. Bethel, August 6, by the Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. William Sheerer, of Warren county, N. Jersey, and Miss Mary Ann Spragle, of Monroe county, Pa.

POISONING.

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness, of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of HOBENSACK'S Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, HOBENSACK'S Liver Pills.

"Be not deceived," but ask for HOBENSACK'S Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

160,000 Brick

Just burnt and for sale by the subscriber. These brick are of a large size and of a superior quality, and will be sold as low or lower according to quality than any other Brick in the county. A portion of them are pressed or front brick. Said brick are made of the best material and will stand the fire with impunity, thus answering for the purpose of building Bake ovens, &c. All of which will be sold as low as any in the neighborhood.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Brick.

SIMON GRUBER.

Stroudsburg, August 18, 1853—1y.

A MASS MEETING.

MONROE COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday evening last, after listening to the able and eloquent lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Torrence, the Bible agent of this State, on the evils of the License Law, and the means of redress, it was unanimously resolved to call a Convention of the friends of the Prohibitory Law of Monroe county, to act in general concert with the friends of the Law throughout the State. The undersigned were appointed a committee to make the call and appoint the day of meeting. After consultation, they have appointed Tuesday, 23d inst. (August) The Convention will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Stroudsburg. The temporal and moral interest of this County being intimately connected with the success of this great moral enterprise, we therefore, make a strong appeal to the friends of Prohibition and the lovers of morals and sobriety, to attend. It is desired that every Township in the County will be represented in the Convention. Come one, come all, irrespective of name or party, the Convention will be organized at 10 o'clock A. M. Several speakers will be present.

JNO. F. BOONE,
JOSEPH KERR,
JOHN MALVEN,
JOHN L. STAPLES,
SAMUEL A. BENNETT.

Committee.

Stroudsburg, August 12, 1853.

Auditor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe county, to audit, and if necessary, re-settle the administration account of Rudolph Weiss, administrator of Henry Weiss, late of Cheshnuthill township, deceased, and also to report what amount be deducted from the Real Estate to pay the debts of the said decedent, will attend to the duties of his appointment on the thirtieth day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at his office, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, in said county, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

SAMUEL S. DREITER, Auditor.

August 11, 1853.—4t.

Notice to Teachers.

Four Teachers wanted to teach the Common Schools of the Borough of Stroudsburg. Teachers desiring the Schools will hand in their proposals to M. M. BERNETT, Esq. by the 20th of August, inst., stating the amount they are willing to teach for, and designating which school they desire.

Doctor WILLIAM D. WALTON has been appointed examiner, by the School Directors, and those applying must have his certificate of their competency to teach the ordinary English branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar.

By order of the Board of School Directors, August 11, 1853.
N. B.—The Schools will be opened the first Monday in September.